

Redistricting Timeline

*April 1, 2010 — Census day 2010.
The entire 2010 Census will last from
March through August 2010.*

*January 1, 2011 — President
reports to Congress the
apportionment of 435 US House
seats amongst the States.*

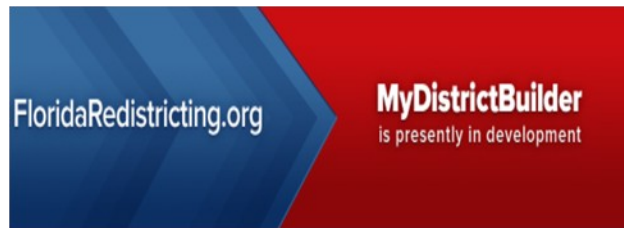
*April 1, 2011 — US Census
Bureau must provide Florida with
its finalized 2010 Census data.*

*July through October, 2011 —
House and Senate will hold public
meetings around Florida to take
citizen testimony.*

*January 10, 2012 — The 2012
Regular Session will begin early.
The 60-day Session would end
March 9, 2012.*

*March through June, 2012 —
FL Supreme Court and US
Department of Justice will
review Florida's redistricting
plans for compliance.*

*June 18-22, 2012 —
Qualifying Week for State
and Federal elections in
Florida. During a
Reapportionment Election
year, the usually distinct
qualifying weeks are held
concurrently.*



Florida House of Representatives

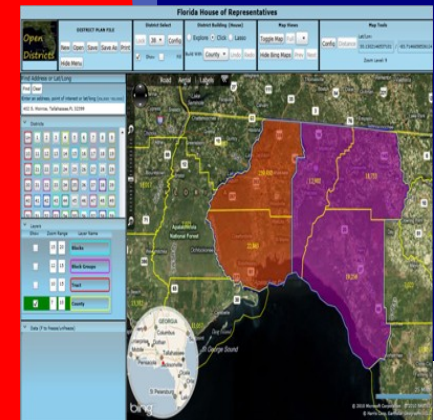
J. Alex Kelly
Office: (850) 921-4941
alex.kelly@myfloridahouse.gov

www.myfloridacensus.gov
www.floridaredistricting.org

Florida House of Representatives

Redistricting 2010-2012

Introducing MyDistrictBuilder



What is Redistricting?

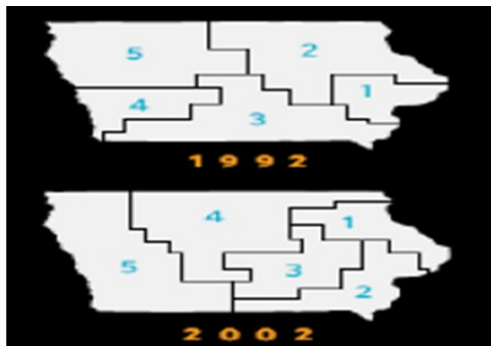
Redistricting is the redrawing of political boundary lines to reflect changes in population, based on the most recent Census.

Florida must redistrict to equally apportion people in State Legislative and Congressional districts, as required by the Florida and United States Constitutions.

The Florida Legislature is the constitutionally designated authority to redraw the State's Legislative and Congressional district boundary lines.

The Florida Supreme Court is constitutionally required to review the State Legislative districts for compliance with the standards of the Florida Constitution.

The United States Department of Justice is required to review both the Congressional and State Legislative district lines for compliance with Section 5 of the Federal Voting Rights Act (VRA).



The Rules of the Road

How Florida redistricts?

The most basic tenet of redistricting is the notion that districts must be of roughly equal population.

However, there are numerous

Federal and State laws that create a complex set of rules and traditional standards for Florida's redistricting process. Florida redistricts by acting in accordance with:

- Federal standards: One-Person, One-Vote; and Sections 2 & 5 of the Voting Rights Act (VRA).
- State standards: Contiguity; and 80-120 House & 30-40 Senate districts.
- Citizen testimony at meetings throughout Florida.
- Public access to redistricting technology and data.
- Expanding opportunities for minority representation.
- Aligning communities of interest.



"One Person, One Vote" is a slogan that has been used in many parts of the world where campaigns have arisen for universal suffrage. It was used in the United States Supreme majority opinion of *Reynolds v. Sims*, issued in 1964.

Introducing MyDistrictBuilder

During the 2002 Redistricting, the Florida Legislature made the technology and data necessary to redistrict available to the public. State Legislators and the general public utilized the identical software and data.

For the 2012 Redistricting, the House plans to release a web-based application, known as **MyDistrictBuilder**, to again allow the public the equal opportunity to participate in the redistricting process.

While the House plans to release the final version of the web application in June/July 2011, beta versions will be pre-released for public testing.

Additionally, in April 2010, the House released its "proof-of-concept" for the web application, known as **MyFloridaCensus**. With the site, the House was able to work with Floridians to help ensure that homes, streets and entire communities were counted in the 2010 Census.

